FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW OLYMPIC CEREMONIES

LD022018 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Emtiaz Hasan, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council, deputy of the defense and judicial committee of the party Central Committee, today headed a party and government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] to the USSR at the invitation of the USSR Olympic committee to participate in the opening ceremonies of the Moscow Olympics.

At Kabul international airport, some members of the Central Committee and Revolution Council of the DRA saw the delegation off.

MONGOLIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 2 JULY

GF021720 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] The Mongolian deputy foreign minister has arrived in Kabul at the head of a delegation on an (?official) visit at the invitation of the Afghan Foreign Ministry.

WORLD YOUTH ORGANIZATION JOURNALISTS VISIT KABUL

GF021935 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] In a television interview a delegation of journalists from the world democratic youth organization condemned all hostile and false imperialist propaganda aimed against the Afghan revolution.

The delegation includes members from the GDR, France, Hungary and Sri Lanka. The delegation is in Kabul at the invitation of the democratic youth organization to hold contacts with people in various provinces and appraise the situation in Afghanistan.

The members of the delegation have found the situation in Afghanistan to be normal--imperialist propaganda notwithstanding. The delegation members added: Afghan youth are continuing the struggle to complete the revolution. The masses are bound to success.

INFORMATION MINISTER ATTENDS TALKS, INTERVIEWED IN CSSR

For Prague Radio reportage on the visit of Information and Culture Minister 'Abol Majid Sarboland to Czechoslovakia, see the Czechoslovakia section of the 1 July issue of the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BOMB DISCOVERED IN MOSQUE, 'IMPERIALISM' BLAMED

LD021924 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] The enemies of Islam--the criminals, henchmen and professional murderers of world imperialism--as part of their campaign of destruction and terrorism tried last night to dynamite the main mosque of (Rozesharif), which is located west of the shrine of 'Ali. Fortunately, however, this abominable and anti-Islamic act of U.S. imperialism was discovered in time and neutralized.

Our correspondent in Balkh Province reports that the policeman who was on nightwatch near 'Ali's monument noticed that a bomb consisting of several sticks of dynamite weighing 2.5 kilograms had been left in the main mosque of (Rozesharif) and was set to explode. The police commander of Balkh Province said: The dynamite bomb was discovered in time and defused. It was then handed over to provincial authorities.

According to a BAKHTAR reporter in Mazar-e Sharif, when the ulema, clergy and prayer leaders in the mosques, as well as a number of the working people of that city, learned of this atrocious and inhuman action today they gathered in the Balkh Province hall. After inspecting the bomb, they expressed their gratitude for the policeman who discovered the bomb and severely condemned this inhuman and anti-Islamic act on the part of the enemies of Afghanistan. They also expressed their hatred for the perpetrators of this incident, who, acting on the orders of their filthy masters, wanted to set fire to this most sacred place.

BLASTING TO TAKE PLACE IN KABUL 3-4 JULY

LD021704 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] In accordance with the announcement of the Ministry of Public Works, for the purpose of quarrying building stone, tomorrow, Thursday, from 0900 to 1530 and the day after, Friday, from 0800 to 1600, blasting will take place in the vicinity of the house building factory.

Similarly, according to the announcement of the Ministry of Water and Power, for the purpose of obtaining building stone required by the department of construction, it is expected that blasting will take place on Thursday from 0100 to 1300 in the vicinity of (Waysalabad) mountain, adjacent to (Bereshna Kot).

This is hereby brought to the notice of the respected citizens of Kabul so that they will not be concerned on this account.

AFP CITES REBEL SOURCES ON ARMS, CLASHES

OW022041 Paris AFP in English 2021 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, July 2 (AFP)--The local commissioner of Nijrab district in Afghanistan's Parvan Province revolted against the Marxist regime last week and handed over a large quantity of arms and ammunition to Muslim guerrillas, rebels sources said here today.

According to reports reaching this border town, the commissioner [words indistinct] "kidnapping" by Muslim freedom fighters earlier. The commissioner, who was not named by the rebels, facilitated the task of the rebels in breaking into the arms depot of Nijrab.

The Muslim freedom fighters seized 90 Soviet-made Kalashnikov rifles, 11,000 rounds of ammunition, 15 handgrenades, two wireless sets, 40 blankets and 80 pairs of boots, the sources said.

The district fell to Afghan mojahedin. They were attacked by Soviet troops and fighters of the pro-government revolutionary defense committee the next day, but the rebels repulsed them with the captured weapons, the rebel sources said.

The Muslim freedom fighters inflicted heavy casualties and destroyed four tanks, killing eight army officers including two Soviet advisers, they said. The rebels in this encounter reportedly seized another 20 Kalashnikov rifles.

The rebel commander, Lieutenent Obaidullah Saleh, a former Afghan Army deserter, was killed as were several Muslim commandos, including two women fighters, the sources said.

In another encounter in Patch Ghan village of the same province, rebels destroyed seven armoured vehicles and killed a large number of Russian and Afghan soldiers in heavy fighting lasting four days. They captured 14 heavy machineguns, 100 rifles, three wireless sets, 500 bags of gunpowder and several rocket launchers, the rebel sources said.

Both Nijrab and Patch Ghan were reported under rebel control.

L'HUMANITE'S COUBARD VISITS POL-E CHARKHI, PRISON

LD011445 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 25 Jun 80 p 9

[Jacques Coubard dispatch: "I Have Visited Pol-e Charkhi Prison"]

[Text] Kabul, 24 June--I visited Pol-e Charkhi prison yesterday. I was able to talk with political prisoners in their cells. All told me that they had never suffered ill-treatment or torture. Nor have they ever been interrogated in the presence of Soviet advisers. All that the Western press has said on this subject is untrue. Major Zaher, the prison governor who was detained there for 14 months under the former government, told me when I left him: "I invite any honest person to come and check conditions of detention here, to come and question the prisoners to find out the truth. We have nothing to hide."

On the program "Expliquez-Vous" on 9 June Yvan Levai interviewed U.S. ethnologist Mike Barry whom he presented as an international human rights federation delegate. He quoted at length from that day's issue of LE FIGARO. Andre Frossard announced the use of napalm and other things, Yvan Levai said. Mike Barry took care not to confirm that. Yvan Levai quoted Thierry Desjardins (Note: In LE FIGARO of 19 June Thierry Desjardins challenged Jacques Coubard "to go to Kabul's central prison." The challenge has been accepted. We are waiting to see what Thierry Desjardins will or will not say about this. We have no illusions) who reports "that in some Afghan prisons, 4-year old children are tortured in their mothers' presence. The Soviets are apparently indulging in acts of this type. Do you think that is possible or not?"

Mike Barry replied: "It strikes me as very possible given that anonymous reports I have gathered report Soviet advisers present during actions such as burying young villagers alive with bulldozers."

No Women

I will add, to show how responsible the human rights federation delegate is, that he also invented the crude story that the Hazaras who live on the high plateaus in the center of the country are victims of a genocide deliberately perpetrated by the Soviet Army. I will come back to this subject.

I can bear witness to the fact that there is now no longer a single Soviet soldier at Pol-e Charkhi. They left last Saturday. "They were only there to guard the prison," Major Zaher specified. "They had nothing to do with our internal affairs. They were simply there to ensure security at a time when we were withstanding the greatest force of the aggression stirred up abroad. I swear on my honor that they never questioned a prisoner. It is completely untrue that children have been ill-treated here in front of their mothers. Since 27 December not one woman has been brought to Pol-e Charkhi prison, which houses all political prisoners in Afghanistan."

The prisoner governor lined up all the political prisoners for me, floor by floor from the two buildings where they are held. There were 70 from building one. All are accused of crimes committed under the previous government. There were 580 in building two, sentenced or charged and awaiting trial for counterrevolutionary activities, members of terrorist commandos who had infiltrated from Pakistan, people who launched attacks or made threats.... Some of them, the governor said, will soon be released. They are going to benefit from a reprieve.

On the edge of the Pol-e Charkhi industrial zone, on the Jalalabad road which leads to Pakistan, you can scarcely make out the high walls of the prison against the background of the nearby mountains. I was checked three times by the Afghan Army and Afghan security services before passing through the huge entrance gate.

Work is going on everywhere to make the prisoners' conditions more humane.

The major remembers the 14 months he spent there in crowded conditions, dirt and humilitation. He only emerged from his cell 27 December after the uprising which brought Amin's government to an end. At the entrance of building number two opposite his office he showed me a room in which 117 people were summarily executed during that period. Bullet marks can still be seen on the bars and walls, which have just been repaired. On the upper floors the cells have been repainted.

The prisoners were walking in small groups in the corridors, playing cards in a cell, reading and sleeping. The same scene could be seen on each floor.

Terrible Accusations

These former leaders of Amin's faction face terrible accusations. According to the governor and to the public prosecutor with whom I met in the official quarter, they assassinated People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] members, patriots and thousands of innocent people. It was they who dug mass graves which were filled using bulldozers. The present PDPA leaders say that rape and all kinds of barbarous acts took place throughout the country. Amin's former ministers have taken the place of those they had imprisoned and tortured here. Three of their former victims are members of Babrak Karmal's government. They are Deputy Prime Minister and Planning Minister 'Ali Keshtmand, National Defense Minister Mohammad Rafi' and General Qader, Revolution Council presidency member.

I was able to talk and even converse in English with some of these former state leadership members. Former Foreign Minister Dr Shah Wali, former Justice Minister Abdolkhakim Shara'i former Agriculture Minister (Kabdul Wahad Sarsen), former Information and Culture Minister Khayal Mohammad Katawazi, former Education Minister Salim Masudi who was, he reminded me, ambassador to Paris for 20 days. I also spoke with former Trade Union Federation President (Hassan Ghol Wafa Karagar) who was learning English when I entered his cell. All seem to be in good health.

They all stated that they had been humanely treated for the 6 months they have been in Pol-e Charkhi.

Egyptian Prisoner

On the first floor of the building one was a young Egyptian architect recruited in Kuwait by the Muslim Brotherhood and taken prisoner when he had entered the Knar Valley with a terrorist commando. "I studied at Al-Azhar University in Cairo," (religious university known throughout the Muslim world--Coubard note). "I was working in Kuwait just 5 months ago. I was the first volunteer when it was announced that the Russians had invaded Afghanistan. I came to protect the Afghans from the Russians and to help them throw the Russians out. I was convinced that there was no longer an Afghan Government or an Afghan Army. Only Russians. I have only been questioned by Afghans. I have not met any Russians in this prison. I am awaiting trial since the investigation of my case has been completed."

He concluded in perfect English: "I am a member of the Muslim Brotherhood and I consider it my duty to take up arms. I have not suffered any ill-treatment. Conditions seem normal here but, of course, I would prefer to be free."

"Inconceivable"

In Kabul the public prosecutor of the special revolutionary court set up to judge crimes committed by the crusaders of obscurantism reacted in the same way as all the officials I have met so far. "It is inconceivable. How can the Western press publish such flagrant lies about torture and the presence of Soviets in the Afghan legal system?"

(Karim Chandan) who was president of the legal body responsible for monitoring the police under Prince Daoud's regime, then, after the revolution, chairman of the Justice Ministry commission which examined appeals submitted by detainees, had been forced to flee to escape Amin's police. He returned to Kabul after December. "I can assure you that we have received no complaint about ill-treatment during the interrogation of prisoners. Every defendant can choose his lawyer as laid down by the law. Criminal procedure is respected in keeping with the principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. We have suffered too much from illegal acts committed in the past not to guard these principles jealously today."

PARIS PAPER: IMPOTENT WEST A VOYEUR OF AFGHAN EVENTS

LD030711 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 23 Jun 80 pp 1, 5

[Benoit Rayski editorial: "The Voyeurs..."]

[Text] So the Soviet Union will withdraw some of its units now stationed in Afghanistan. This has been revealed by TASS and announced in a verbal message from Leonid Brezhnev which was conveyed to Valery Giscard d'Estaing while the latter was already flying to the Western summit in Venice.

But what neither the communique nor Brezhnev's message says is that the bulk of the Russian expeditionary corps is obviously remaining in Afghanistan and is continuing its efforts to subdue Afghan peoples which have unanimously risen against the Soviet invasion.

This is why some people will certainly pay attention only to one aspect of the Soviet initiative, since it is of interest to them, namely the Soviet "concession" to the Western world, while the French will pay particular attention to a "gesture" which was meant to be a mark of favor to Valery Giscard d'Estaing who had met Leonid Brezhnev in Warsaw.

As far as we are concerned, we prefer to subscribe to the only valid analysis, that made by the Afghan insurgents who, knowing what they are talking about since they face death in order to have the right to talk, have called the so-called withdrawal of Soviet troops a "political maneuver" carried out in anticipation of the Olympic games.

In fact, the destiny of men kept in prison--and Afghanistan has become a Soviet prison--can in no way be changed by the departure of a few wardens who watch the prison bars. Only those who walk unconcernedly and freely by the prison will marvel at this.... However, Brezhnev's message will nonetheless be interpreted as a "coup de theatre" even though it is merely a stage trick performed in accordance with the most trite and foolish tradition of variety shows. If this is the case, it is obviously because Western countries are more interested in semblance than in substance, in appearances rather than in realities--reassurance and euphoria--inducing appearances that allow you to doze off whereas harsh and bloody realities force you to react.

If this is the case then it is because the Western world apparently believes that it has taken adequate action by continually repeating that the invasion of Afghanistan is "unacceptable" and because it likes to think that this verbal exercise on its own will prove sufficient to force the retreat of Red Army tanks.

But if this were to continue for a long time, if Western countries were willing to go on twisting according to the requirements of Soviet military and political maneuvers, if that miserable exercise which amounts to fighting to the last Afghan without taking any risk to help the Afghan people were to continue and if the Western world were to resign itself to resembling those impotent people who, being unable to act, are satisfied with the role of voyeurs, in that case, Afghanistan would not be the only victim....

PAPER REPORTS RETURN OF MORE POLITICAL REFUGEES

WA031516 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 7 Jun 80 p 3

[Text] Assadabad, June 7, (BAKHTAR)--More than 1,200 families who had abandoned their villages due to treacherous actions of Amin's band of criminal, returned to their homes in Dangam valley, Barkunar district, Kunar Province. They have now resumed their normal life with full confidence and in peaceful atmosphere created after the new phase...of the Sawr Revolution.

The returnees, who have been suffered a lot of Amin's hangmen and by being away from their home, were warmly welcomed by military officers, local employees and inhabitants.

Several returnees expressed their support to the new phase of Sawr Revolution and pledged to work unitedly with their revolutionary government in a move to get new Afghanistan flourished. The returnees were also welcomed by Asmar district commissioner.

According to another report more then 500 families of Kash Sangi, Ghunda Sang, Yakahki, Halak and Safid villages returned to their respectives villages in Cheghchran, centre of Ghour Province. The returnees expressed pleasure for being back home and live under the peaceful atmosphere created after the new phase of the Sawr Revolution.

The returnees were warmly welcomed by local inhabitants, employees and governor of Ghor Province.

They expressed their readiness for cooperation with the revolutionary government of Afghanistan and new phase of the Sawr Revolution.

MEDICINE DISTRIBUTED BY INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

WA251611 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 10 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, June 9, (BAKHTAR)--In continuation of the aid provided by International Red Cross Committee more than 966 kgs. medicines were distributed to the civil hospitals on Saturday and Sunday.

A source of the Afghan Red Crescent Society's [ARCS] information and public relations department said that the above medicines distributed to Wazir Akbar Khan, Jamhouriat, Ali Abad hospitals, Child Health Institute, Chest Clinic and Ibne Cina emergency hospital under the supervision of the president of the Curative Medicine Department of the Ministry of Public Health, Red Cross International Committee and ARCS representatives which was accepted with thanks.

The International Red Cross Committee is cooperating with ARCS since some times.

DETAILS OF CZECHOSLOVAK FILM CHIEF'S VISIT REPORTED

WA031400 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 29 May 80 p 1

[Text] Kabul, May 29, (BAKHTAR)--I.G. Porish, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Czechoslovakia and president of the film studio of that country arrived in Kabul yesterday at the head of a delegation on a friendly visit and was welcomed at Kabul International Airport by member of the PDPA CC [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee] and RC [Revolution Council] and president of the PDPA CC publicity and training commission, Fedah Mohammad Dehnishin, member of the RC and head of publications department of the Information and Culture Ministry, Sarwar Yuresh, a representative of the PDPA CC international relations commission and deputy president of the Afghan films.

During its stay in Kabul, the delegation will hold talks with Afghan authorities on expansion of cultural relations between the two countries. The delegation will also participate in the film festival of that country in Kabul.

SOVIET CONSUMER GOODS DISTRIBUTED IN PROVINCES

WA031216 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 2 Jun 80 p 4

[Text] Kabul, June 2 (BAKHTAR)--The clothings supplied by Soviet Union as grant in aid were distributed to the working people from Maidan district, Kabul Province by the secretary to local party committee yesterday afternoon.

Speaking on the long friendly ties between Afghanistan and the USSR, the secretary to the district committee called the disinterested assistance of the friendly Soviet Union as another step in further strengthening amicable ties between the two countries.

The Maidan woleswal said clothings of various kinds and sizes were distributed to 200 inhabitants from Rostam Khail, Charraka, Ibrahim Khail and Deh Afghanan of that district.

According to another report, more than 1,300 inhabitants of Jaji, Paktia Province, also received Soviet Consumer goods yesterday. In a meeting held on the occasion, Jaji woleswal spoke on amicable ties between the DRA [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan] and the USSR.

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC AGREEMENT WITH GDR--An agreement has been signed in Kabul and Berlin on the exchange of embassy premises between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the GDR in accordance with international custom. The agreement was signed for Afghanistan by (Abdolahadi Mokammel), the Foreign Ministry's under secretary for political affairs, and by Kraft Bumbel, the GDR ambassador in Kabul, at the Afghan Foreign Ministry. [Text]

[Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Jul 80 GF]

PRIME MINISTER ANSWERS ANTIGOVERNMENT CRITICS

BK270837 Hong Kong AFP in English 1703 GMT 26 Jun 80

[Text] Dacca, 26 June (AFP)--Bangladesh Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman today brushed aside opposition demands for mid-term election and parliamentary system of government and warned that any attempt to dust the government through extra-constitutional means would be resolutely resisted.

"Ours is a democratic government" based on the expressed will of the people through successive elections, he said in parliament while refuting opposition allegations and criticism during general debate on the budget.

The prime minister advised the opposition parties, demanding resignation of President Zia's government and also holding of mid-term elections, to remain patient till the next general elections scheduled for 1984.

A number of political parties both within and outside the parliament, including Awami League of slain President Sheikh Mujib and Democratic League of former President Khandaker Moshtaque Ahmed, had been demanding resignation of the government and holding of fresh elections to elect a parliamentary system of government.

Earlier, leader of opposition in parliament Asaduzzaman Khan of the Awami League accused the government of its failure to resolve major economic and political issues and said that the people had lost confidence in it.

He warned that if the government tried to remain in power by force, there might be conspiracies against the government though his party might not like it.

Speaking on foreign policy, Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman told the house that Bangladesh, which had proposed a six-nation regional summit, had received favourable response to its proposal, but he did not elaborate on the point.

Explaining Bangladesh's policy, Shah Aziz said the government would prefer dialogue to conflict for peaceful settlement of disputes. He said Bangladesh was playing the role of "harbinger of Islam and messenger of peace and universal brotherhood."

He reiterated his government's determination to develop closer ties with the Islamic countries from Indonesia in the east to Morocco in the west.

MINISTER REBUTTS INDIA'S REMARKS ON MINORITIES

BK250707 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Minister of State for Petroleum and Mineral Resources Janab Sunil Kumar Gupta has dismissed the statement of the Indian external affairs ministers on the alleged ill treatment of the minority community in Bangladesh as baseless and motivated.

Sharply reacting to the allegation of the Indian external affairs minister, Janab Gupta said in a statement in Dacca yesterday that such baseless charges were a violation of the principle of good neighbor.

Describing the statement as unfortunate, Janab Sunil Kumar Gupta urged the Indian leaders not to create bitterness in the friendly relations between Bangladesh and India. He also termed the allegation of the Indian state minister for home about training of Mizo tribals in Bangladesh as a downright falsehood.

Venerable (Vishwanand Mahathero), president of the Bangladesh Buddha Khrishti Prachar Sangha [Buddhist culture publicity organization] and the world fellowship of Buddhists of Bangladesh branch, said in Dacca yesterday that he considered the Indian external affairs minister's statement on minority insecurity in Bangladesh as false and baseless. He said that the community in Bangladesh is living in a peaceful atmosphere and full communal harmony is prevailing the country, he added. The Buddhist religious leader called upon India to stop this sort of misleading propaganda.

FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN ON OWNERSHIP OF PURBASHA ISLAND

BK010923 Dacca Domestic Service in English 0835 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] A foreign office spokesman has said there are clear evidences to establish the Bangladesh ownership of the Purbasha Island in estuary of Hariabhanga border river. He was commenting in Dacca today on an item regarding the ownership of the island.

The spokesman said Bangladesh has sufficient evidences, including satellite images, to clearly show that the Hariabhanga border river flows to the west of the islands of [word indistinct] and Purbasha and as such they belong to Bangladesh. He said Bangladesh has supplied these documents to India.

The spokesman said although there are clear evidences of the ownership of Bangladesh on these islands, we have proposed a joint survey with a view to finding an amicable settlement in s spirit of good neighborliness.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH PRC

BK030853 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Bangladesh and China have signed a protocol on scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries. The program for cooperation under the protocol during the current year includes irrigation, fisheries, vegetable production, utilization of natural gas and horticulture development. It was signed in Beijing recently by leader of visiting four-member Bangladesh delegation Mohammad Ali and Cheng Fei on behalf of the respective governments.

BRIEFS

WORLD BANK LOAN--The World Bank will give Bangladesh $76 million under three short term loan agreements signed in Washington. The credits will be used for fertilizer import, mango aforestation project and for primary education project. [Text] [Dacca Domestic Service in English 0835 GMT 1 Jul 80 BK]

DELEGATION REPORTS ON TRADE, COMMERCE TALKS IN PRC

BK021608 Hong Kong AFP in English 1519 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] New Delhi, 2 July (AFP)--A delegation of the India-China chamber of commerce and industry, which has just returned from a visit to China, has reported to the Indian Government that there was ample scope for developing mutually beneficial trade and industrial cooperation between the two countries, a spokesman for the delegation disclosed today.

The four-man delegation, headed by the chamber's vice-president, Santosh Chatterjee, visited Beijing, Shanghai and Canton during its 10-day stay in China.

It also held discussions with officials of the China council for promotion of international trade and the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Canton fair authorities.

The spokesman said the fair authorities had invited India to hold an exhibition at the site of the Canton fair either before or after the fair.

The delegation also reached tentative agreement with the Chinese for setting up of a turn-key project for manufacture of rayon in China by India with 100 percent Indian technology.

The project, first of its kind to be set up in China by India, will be handled by India's Birla group of industries which was represented in the delegation.

Details of the project would be finalized shortly, the spokesman added.

During its meeting with officials (?of the) China national metals and minerals import and export corporation, the delegation also signed a contract for the purchase of 100,000 tonnes of baryte from China.

PARLIAMENT DEBATES NORMALIZATION OF RELATIONS WITH PRC

BK020917 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao has assured the Lok Sabha that the Sino-Indian border dispute will be settled only after a national debate on the issue. He said it is unthinkable that a complicated issue like this can be settled without taking the nation or the Lok Sabha into confidence. Mr Rao was answering questions following a calling attention motion on the reported Chinese offer to settle the border problem on the basis of the present line of actual control. The motion was tabled by Mr Ramvilas Paswan, Lok Dal; Mr Ghulam Rasool Kochak, National Conference; Mr Manthul Singh Chaudhury and Mr Bikhu Bhai, both Congress-I; and Dr Sumramaniam Swamy, Janata-JP.

Mr Rao said he thinks China wants that the process of normalization should be taken up again. We reciprocate this and we are responding, Mr Rao added.

In his reply to the motion, Mr Rao said India welcomes the prospect of settlement of the border dispute in the eastern sector without any particular difficulty. However, India has never accepted the premise that the Chinese are making a concession in the eastern sector by giving up the territory which they allege is illegally incorporated into India.

Mr Rao said India would like to proceed forward meaningfully while also keeping our best interests in mind. He hoped that the border question could be settled in the spirit of the five principles of peaceful coexistence consistent with the national honor and interest of both sides and on a basis of equality. Mr Rao said India fully reciprocates the sentiments expressed by Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping that Sino-India friendship would exercise positive influence in world affairs and Asian affairs in particular.

In the discussion that followed, Mr Paswan sounded a word of caution while proceeding with the normalization process. Mr Kochak said the roads on the other side of the Kashmir border should be demilitarized to reduce the Chinese threat. Mr Bikhu Bhai suggested that India's approach should be realistic and it should be seen that national honor is not compromised. Dr Subramaniam Swamy wanted to know if the recent package deal offered by the Chinese vice premier in a press interview was any different from the one made by Premier Zhou in 1963.

Mr Rao stated that similar suggestions had been made on earlier occasions by the Chinese Government. This time it is somewhat more precise.

PAPERS REACT TO DENG XIAOPING REMARKS ON PRC-INDIA TIES

TIMES OF INDIA Editorial

BK010931 Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 26 Jun 80 p 6

[Editorial: "A Step Forward"]

[Text] Though the interview of the Chinese vice-premier, Mr Deng Xiaoping, to the editor of a New Delhi defence journal is broadly in line with the overtures that two other Chinese leaders have made of late in their talks with Mrs Gandhi in Salisbury and Belgrade, it appears to go a step further. Mr Deng has for the first time endorsed New Delhi's concept of bilateralism in respect of the Kashmir issue. He has said in so many words that "this is a problem between India and Pakistan and should be settled amicably." This is a welcome change from Beijing's earlier advocacy of "self-determination" in Kashmir. Mr Deng's statement that there are no "serious differences between India and China on international issues" is also significant. Beijing has already indicated that it does not regard the close Indo-Soviet ties as a hurdle to rapprochement with New Delhi. It has also shown a measure of understanding for New Delhi's stand on Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Whether it is equally understanding of New Delhi's even-handed approach towards Kampuchea is an open question. But whatever the differences between the two countries on this issue, Mr Deng apparently does not regard them as serious.

It may still be some time, however, before India and China are able to establish friendly relations. The border problem remains a stumbling block. The "package deal" that Mr Deng has suggested is, in essence, no different from what Mr Zhou Enlai had offered in the sixties. But this does not necessarily mean that it does not deserve to be seriously considered. Beijing is prepared, as it was in 1960, to accept the McMahon line in return for India conceding Aksaichin to China in the West. The Simla agreement between India and Pakistan is based on the acceptance by the two sides of the 'line of control' being inviolable. There is no good reason why New Delhi cannot accept a similar agreement with China in respect of the border in the western sector, with the necessary modifications.

Under it India need not give up its juridical claim to Aksaichin unless, of course, China is prepared to offer a quid pro quo elsewhere--the Chumbi Valley in the East, for instance. Mr Deng has said that if an accord cannot be reached, the problem may be "set aside." This suits China but not necessarily India. In any case, the issue has to be settled one day and this may be as good an opportunity to settle it as any. There is no harm in at least beginning the exploration.

INDIAN EXPRESS Editorial

BK031027 Delhi THE INDIAN EXPRESS in English 24 Jun 80 p 5

[Editorial: "Welcome Gesture"]

[Text] Mr Deng Xiaoping's statement on the Sino-Indian border disputes is more significant for its background and timing than for the actual content. The Chinese vice-premier has said in an interview with an Indian journalist that the problem could be solved on the basis of the line of actual control on the borders. The "package deal" he has in mind is Chinese recognition of the present line of actual control in the eastern sector and Indian recognition of the status quo in the western sector. Reference to the eastern line as "the so-called McMahon line" implies that the Chinese are making a big concession by their willingness to recognise what is described as a left-over of history. As if the configuration of other nations' borders including China's was not a legacy of history! But let that pass. Recrimination over the past that cannot be undone will benefit neither side and only keep up the bitterness.

Mr Deng has not spelt out what China proposes in regard to the other aspects of Sino-Indian relationship such as the differences of Sikkim and Bhutan, the Indian concern over Chinese encouragement of Pakistan's unhelpful attitude to this country and the suspicion of China's links with insurgencies in India's troubled north-east. These problems have bedevilled the relationship, apart from the main dispute over the frontiers. Mr Deng, of course, could not be expected to go into all these questions a this stage. But the implications of his opening gambit have to be viewed in that broad perspective.

Even the proposed deal on the border disputes does not mean anything startling new. In fact, Chinese feelers on these lines had been made as long ago as at the time of Mr Zhou Enlai's mission to New Delhi when the Sino-Indian confrontation was nearing its climax in 1962. A possible settlement on the same lines was also hinted at during Mr Vajpayee's visit to China. Nevertheless, a public statement like this from a Chinese leader of Mr Deng's stature has its own importance. The gesture is welcome insofar as it indicates China's desire to resume the old friendly ties with this country.

There have also been other straws in the wind pointing to a change in Chinese attitudes. Among these is the suggestion of a slight shift in China's perception of the Kashmir issue. Mr Deng has cryptically remarked that it is a problem between India and Pakistan and that it should be settled amicably. The Chinese interest in the extremist groups in India has also been muted considerably. Another favourable factor in the changed environment is a better Chinese appreciation of the need to satisfy the aspirations of the Tibetan people. The beginning of the Sino-Indian quarrel followed the Chinese crackdown on Tibet. Welcome as these pointers are, the need to proceed cautiously in the exploratory negotiations towards a durable settlement is obvious.

DELHI DENIES PAKISTAN PRESS FIGURES ON TRAVELERS

BK271030 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 27 Jun 80

[Text] Official sources in New Delhi have described as incorrect reports in the Pakistan press that one fourth of Indians coming to Pakistan do not return and stay there illegally. Quoting figures of actual traffic of Indian and Pakistani nationals during the last year, the sources say that 270,354 Pakistani nationals had come to India while only 218,552 returned. During the same period 85,110 Indian nationals had gone to Pakistan and 77,532 returned home.

PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES UAE ENVOY, MESSAGE

JN021314 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1255 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 2 July--Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has expressed her thanks, appreciation and best wishes for UAE President his highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan and for the UAE Government and people. This came when she received Surur ibn Muhammad, chief of the UAE president's office, in the Indian Parliament building.

During the meeting, Shaykh Surur conveyed to her a written message from the UAE president on bilateral relations.

PRIME MINISTER COMMENTS ON AGITATION IN ASSAM

BK011616 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] The prime minister has said that she is willing to agree to anything leaders of Assam agitation want, provided other Indians there are safe and nothing is done to put the life of minorities in jeopardy. Mrs Gandhi said this during her reply to some of the points made by trade union leaders at a meeting with her in New Delhi today. She said nothing should be agreed to at the cost of the nation's unity and integrity; no price is too great to pay for this.

Mrs Gandhi said there was talk of secession in Assam. Even posters and pamphlets were brought out. Non-governmental delegations like Sarvodaya workers who visited Assam also heard of this. Mrs Gandhi said she does not think that the students want secession, but she does not know whether the Gana Sangram Parishad [People's Action Council] wants it. But an atmosphere has been created where it becomes difficult to hear the voice of those who are opposed to it. It is a dangerous portent, she said. We have to bring back the sense of nationalism in Assam.

Mrs Gandhi said she has great admiration for the role played by Assamese in the freedom struggle and in shaping our culture. Reiterating that she has an open mind, Mrs Gandhi said she is sorry there has been no response for negotiations from the leaders of the agitation. She pointed out that government employees in Assam are not cooperating and the police are completely with the movement. Many people who held talks with the students felt that they are willing to come to an agreement, but they back out at the last moment. The agitation leaders want to have a lull only to regroup themselves. She has been very lenient to the students, but wondered whether the agitation is in their hands. Something else is guiding them, though it is not possible to prove it in a court of law.

AFP: TRIBAL POLICEMEN DESERTING TRIPURA FORCE

BK011614 Hong Kong AFP in English 0920 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Excerpts] New Delhi, 1 Jul (AFP)--About 1,000 tribal policemen have deserted the Tripura state police force and some of them are believed to have joined hands with the tens of thousands of tribals entrenched in the jungles, published reports said today.

The mass desertion of tribals has created a new law and order problem for the state which is going through a new wave of killing and arson. With the desertion, the state will now need reinforcement of army personnel from the central pool, Interior Ministry sources here said.

The Tripura state police consist of only 6,000 men and among them 2,000 officers are unarmed. The district police force consists of 1,000 men.

The state, which has an area of 10,453 square kms or 4,180 square miles, needs at least 30,000 armed force to effectively control its population of two million, an estimate made by the Interior Ministry said.

For obvious security reasons, the sources refused to say the present strength of armed forces in the state, but informed sources put it around 20,000.

MORE DEATHS REPORTED IN TRIPURA VIOLENCE

BK021558 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] In Tripura, eight persons were killed when a gang of miscreants attacked a private bus carrying passengers on the Amarpur-Udaipur route, about 10 kms from Amarpur today. About 30 to 35 persons were injured and hospitalized. The condition of two of the injured is reported to be serious.

Disclosing this, Chief Minister Nripen Chakraborty told newsmen in Agartale today that the army has been rushed to the spot and combing operations are going on to apprehend the culprits. He also said that another person was killed in Lakhanpur, west of Khawhai, and about 25 vacant houses set on fire at (Chamlai) in Teliamura. In Devipur, also, some vacant houses were set on fire. He said 534 persons have so far been victims of violence in the state; 1,244 persons have been arrested.

Governor L.P. Singh is going to Agartala tomorrow. Curfew has been imposed in Udaipur from 1930 this evening till 0500 tomorrow morning. In Agartala, also, the curfew hours have been increased from 1800 today to 0600 tomorrow.

COMMITTEE OPTS FOR NUCLEAR POWER TO MEET ENERGY NEEDS

OW022353 Hong Kong AFP in English 2330 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Islamabad, July 2 (AFP)--Pakistan has decided to opt for nuclear power to fill the gap between the energy supply and demand, it was officially stated here today.

The decision was taken after a meeting of the country's Economic Coordination Committee (EC), (?chaired by) Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan. The statement said that the committee found no alternative but to opt for [words indistinct] generating capacity to meet the energy requirement for the next 10 years.

It is expected that the country will be able to generate 600 megawatts of power with the [word indistinct] of nuclear plants by the end of 1988. Feasibility studies have been completed and international tenders for the project will be sought by early next year.

Meanwhile Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission Chairman (Munr Ahmed Khan) called on Third World countries to make determined efforts to find a solution to energy problems.

Describing energy and food as the most important problems for mankind he said that Third World countries need to develop infrastructure for scientific developments.

HAQ TAKES OVER INFORMATION, BROADCASTING PORTFOLIO

BK031029 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] The president has assigned the portfolio of culture, sports and tourism with immediate effect to Maj Gen (ret) Shahid Hamid in place of the portfolio of information and broadcasting. The information and broadcasting portfolio will remain with the president, chief martial law administrator, till further order.

As a result of this change, the minister for education, culture and sports and tourism has been redesignated as the minister for education.

NEW MARTIAL LAW ADMINISTRATOR FOR ZONE E APPOINTED

BK010448 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 30 Jun 80

[Text] Maj Gen (Choudhury Imtiaz Ullah Walayat) was appointed the martial law administrator zone E with effect from the 16th of this month in place of Maj Gen Mohammad Aslam Shah under a martial law order issued in Rawalpindi.

CEREMONY MARKS CREATION OF NEW DISTRICT

GF021125 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] The new district of Islamabad began functioning today. It came into existence this morning when the divisional commissioner hoisted the national flag at the office of the deputy district commissioner.

The divisional commissioner told newsmen that they would strive to make the Islamabad district a model for other districts in the country.

AUTHORITIES OBJECT TO PLANS FOR SHIA CONVENTION

BK031041 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] A press release issued by the Rawalpindi administration today says that a Shia convention has been proposed to be held in Islamabad without the requisite prior permission of the authority.

As per existing decision of the government, no functions, meetings or gatherings other than official ones are permissible in Islamabad. Instead, the administration has no objection to the holding of the Shia convention in Liaquat Bagh, Rawalpindi, in place of Islamabad.

NEPALESE FOREIGN SECRETARY ARRIVES FOR TALKS

BK021538 Hong Kong AFP in English 0404 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Karachi, 2 Jul (AFP)--Nepal extended its full support today to a recent Bangladesh proposal for a regional summit conference to discuss matters of common interest in the wake of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Nepalese Foreign Secretary Jagdish Rana, who arrived here for official talks with Pakistani leaders in Islamabad, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in an airport interview that the Bangladesh proposal was most timely and appropriate. "This is a very good proposal. But if there is going to be a summit, a lot of homework will have to be done."

If the leaders of the South Asian countries could sit together and discuss their common problems, it could lead to a better understanding among them, he added.

Mr. Rana emphasized the need for greater cooperation in various fields among the regional countries--India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.

The Nepalese foreign secretary said he had already discussed the Bangladesh proposal for a regional summit with Sri Lanka officials in Colombo and Indian leaders in New Delhi. After holding consultations with Pakistani officials in Islamabad, Mr. Rana would fly to Dacca to brief Bangladesh leaders about the regional countries' views on their proposal.

Observers noted that Pakistan has been lukewarm so far to the regional summit proposal probably because of its fears of Indian "hegemony" and India's soft stand on the Afghan issue.

Mr. Rana reiterated his country's demand for an immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan. Replying to a question, he said he might visit India again in connection with the regional summit proposal.

Meetings With Haq, Shahi

BK121539 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Nepalese Foreign Secretary Jagdish Shumsher Jung Rana, who arrived in Islamabad today, called on President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi this afternoon.

Earlier, the Nepalese foreign secretary met with Foreign Minister Agha Shahi. He also held talks with the Pakistan foreign secretary.

He exchanged views on bilateral issues and the regional and international situation.

USSR EMBASSY PRESS DEPARTMENT CLOSED DOWN

BK021526 Hong Kong AFP in English 1509 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Karachi, 2 July (AFP)--The Pakistan Government has decided to close down the offices of the Soviet Embassy press information department in Karachi and its bilingual monthly magazine, TULU, the Soviet Embassy informed its Pakistani employees here today.

In termination notices to about two dozen Pakistani journalists and other staff members, the Soviet Embassy said: "You are hereby informed that the Government of Pakistan has taken a decision to close down the offices of the press information department of the Embassy of USSR in Karachi and the magazine, TULU." The services of the Pakistani employees would be terminated from July 5, it said.

There was no immediate comment from Pakistani officials here on this latest development. Observers noted that this is perhaps the first time that information offices of the Soviet Embassy have been closed anywhere in Pakistan. Relations between the two countries have soured since the Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan last December.

The Soviet TASS news agency correspondent Valeri Tjukavin was withdrawn from Karachi in similar circumstances a few months back.

TULU, published in the English and Urdu languages, was the main propaganda organ of the Soviet Embassy in Pakistan and had been in circulation for over a decade. It employed many Pakistani staff writers and was read mostly by the leftists and procommunist elements in the country.

PAPER REPORTS FIGURES ON AFGHAN REFUGEES

WA031500 Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 14 Jun 80 p 1

[Excerpt] June 13: A further 100,000 Afghan refugees fled to Pakistan in May bringing the total to 842,348, the UN high commisioner for refugees said today.

Of the total of registered refugees from Afghanistan, 650,075 are in camps in Pakistan's northwest frontier province, 16,896 in Baluchistan and the remainder scattered in other regions.

SRI LANKA

NEPALESE FOREIGN SECRETARY MEETS WITH HAMEED

BK011142 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] A recent proposal by Bangladesh for a meeting among India, Pakistan, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka to promote regional cooperation was one of the topics taken up for discussion when Nepalese Foreign Secretary Rana met Foreign Minister Hameed at the Foreign Ministry today. Developments in Afghanistan and Kampuchea were also (?raised) at these talks.

Discussion on Afghanistan

BK011303 Hong Kong AFP in English 1230 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Colombo, 1 Jul (AFP)--Sri Lankan Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed today said the Soviet Union's recent announcement that it was withdrawing some of its troops from Afghanistan should be welcomed by the international community.

Mr. Hameed expressed these views when the visiting Nepalese foreign secretary, Jagdish Rana, called on him and had discussions on international issues and bilateral relations official sources said. The present situation in Afghanistan, the proposal of the Bangladesh president for regional co-operation and the non-aligned movement figured prominently in the discussions, the sources said.

Mr. Rana, who is on a visit to some South Asian countries, leaves for Karachi tonight.

Mr. Hameed told Mr. Rana that the Soviet announcement should be regarded as a break-through and all those who were interested in the peace and stability in the region should make use of it to find ways and means of promoting a complete withdrawal, the sources said.

Mr. Hameed said it served no useful purpose in analysing the figures or assessing possible motives because what is required is a solution leading to the restoration of the non-aligned status of Afghanistan, Mr. Hameed said according to the sources.

The Sri Lankan foreign minister said: "It is equally important for permanent stability in the region that Afghanistan should be free from all foreign intervention. Any other form of foreign intervention in the affairs of Afghanistan cannot in any way be justified on the ground that there are already foreign troops on Afghanistan soil."

Mr. Hameed stressed that foreign intervention could be widely interpreted and should not be used as an excuse by anybody. "Any foreign intervention should be visible and identifiable and should not be clothed in doubts and mystery," Mr. Hameed told Mr. Rana, according to the sources.

Referring to the Bangladesh president's proposal, Mr. Hameed said Sri Lanka, like Nepal, had supported in principle regional co-operation and regional economic groupings.

BRIEFS

BRITISH GRANT TO SRI LANKA--Britain will be giving Sri Lanka a further outright grant of 88 million rupees following an agreement signed in Colombo last week. The money will be used for improving water supply and distribution system in some areas of Sri Lanka. [Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 24 Jun 80 BK]

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Bani-Sadr, Beheshti Remarks

OW030831 [Editorial Report] Tokyo NHK Television in Japanese at 1200 GMT on 2 July carries a 5-minute feature on Iran which includes brief recorded remarks by President Bani-Sadr and Ayatollah Beheshti, excerpted from separate interviews given to NHK correspondent Arai, dealing with the Islamic Republican Party [IRP] and the U.S. hostage issue. NHK does not indicate the dates and places of the interviews and presents the remarks in two segments, alternating between quotes from the two Iranian leaders' interviews. Bani-Sadr answers in French and Beheshti speaks in English, and their remarks are superimposed in Japanese on the screen.

The first segment presents the following exchange--Bani-Sadr's remarks are translated from the Japanese subtitles; Beheshti's remarks are transcribed from the English.

[Arai] These days the president seems a little critical of the IRP. As a leader of the IRP, what do you think of the president, frankly speaking? What do you think about his policy? Could you comment on it, sir?

[Beheshti] He has told me and some other members of the leadership of this party that he does not criticize the party as a whole, but only one wing, one small wing--Mr Ayat and some others.

[Bani-Sadr] There are opportunists among the members of the IRP. They are nearsighted nationalists who are ignorant of the world. They regard the Iranian revolution as nothing more than an opportunity to seize power.

[Beheshti] You see, the president should follow the decisions of the Majles according to our Constitution. The main affairs will be decided by the Majles, the details by the government itself.

[Bani-Sadr] Twice as many people voted for me in the presidential election as those who voted for the IRP. It follows, therefore, that no policy can be pursued which is against the majority which voted for me.

The second segment contains the following exchange.

[Announcer] Well, next let us hear what the two have to say about the American hostage issue.

[Bani-Sadr] The issue is up parliament to decide. Therefore, I do not want to comment on it until parliament makes a decision. However, my position is clear. I too have fought to free the country from U.S. domination. But I do not think the hostage issue serves this struggle. Rather, the hostage issue has posed a difficulty in our struggle for independence. However, this does not mean that I have stood by with folded arms. I, together with my comrades, have striven to win this struggle.

[Beheshti] It is very difficult to give some exact times for it [presumably referring to the release of the hostages]. Because of the new system after the revolution, we have not some ordinary concurrence on affairs. [sentence as heard]. Every day something new may appear, more important than the problem of the hostages. At any rate, we want, we would like to solve it as soon as possible. But, not under the pressure of the United States, not under the pressure of economic factors, but only under the effects of our own Islamic humanism.

Qotbzadeh on Sanctions

NC022035 Paris AFP in English 2002 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Tehran, July 2 (AFP)--Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh today expressed concern over the Western economic boycott of Iran.

"The United States must, in addition to our previous demands, resolve the problem of Iranian property held in American banks and the economic blockade," he told PARS, the official Iranian news agency.

Despite Iran's difficulties, Mr Qotbzadeh said, "Iran is the only country that, coming out of United States tutelage, did not fall under Soviet tutelage.... This is why we will eliminate all those who, for instance the Tudeh Party, are seeking such a goal while assuming an affected Islamic attitude."

While pledging that Iran would remain non-aligned, Mr Qotbzadeh called the communist Tudeh Party "the Iranian agent of the Soviets," and said Soviet spies in the country "used the struggle against American imperialism to their advantage."

He said activity among political parties in Iran should be free, but added that "if certain parties that have links to other countries are authorized in Iran, we would have a situation in the country that would be no better than that in Lebanon."

ANSA REPORTS CLAIM OF U.S.-USSR COOPERATION IN SPYING

AU011952 Rome ANSA in English 1940 GMT 1 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 1 (ANSA)--Alleged Soviet espionage activities in Iran were denounced today in an article appearing in the ISLAMIC REPUBLIC, the organ of the Iranian right-wing Muslim party.

The paper said that this spy ring must be unmasked and the people made aware of the dimensions of such activities in which the first secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Iran, Vladimir Galvanov, was reportedly involved.

The Soviet diplomat has been declared persona non grata in Iran and must leave the country in a matter of hours.

The Foreign Ministry here issued a communique stating that Galvanov was arrested while exchanging espionage material with a foreigner.

This is not the first time that the superpowers have engaged in espionage against the Islamic Revolution under the cover of diplomats, the paper said.

The organ said that it had been hoped that the fall of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran would serve as a warning to others to keep within the legitimate limits of diplomacy.

The taking of American hostages here has been justified by Iranian militants as necessary to the dismantlement of the embassy, which they claim was a nest of spies.

The ISLAMIC REPUBLIC today said that Soviet spies were working along with the Americans and asked whether the Soviet Embassy here was not also a nest of spies.

QOTBZADEH COMMENTS ON SOVIET 'ESPIONAGE' ACTIVITIES

ID021756 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1710 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh today took part in a radio and television press conference and answered questions put to him by correspondents on domestic and foreign issues.

Commenting on the Soviet Government's espionage activities after the revolution, Qotbzadeh said: The Tudeh Party, which is regrettably the Iranian agent for the USSR, has taken advantage of our confrontation against U.S. imperialism and is trying to alter the situation in Iran in favor of the USSR by any means.

Noting that the Soviet Government is frustrating a major part of our work, whereas it is doing precisely the contrary in practice [as heard], Qotbzadeh said: As we have no intention of being either pro-West or pro-East, we are not going to pay protection money to anyone. Consequently, the Revolution Council has decided, and I am announcing it now:

1. That the number of Iranian and Soviet diplomats should become equal;

2. That Soviet personnel in nondiplomatic institutions should not exceed two and they should carry nondiplomatic passports;

3. That employment of local Iranian personnel [by the Soviet Embassy] should take place with the prior knowledge of the Islamic republic's Foreign Ministry.

4. That we have no need for our consulate in Leningrad; that if necessary, we would like to open a consulate in Dushanbe, the Tadzhik capital, and that the USSR should close one of its consulates in either Rasht or Esfahan.

Commenting on commentaries carried by radio and television, Qotbzadeh said: The Revolution Council is to reach a decision tomorrow night about the radio and television. If it does make a decision, so much the better, otherwise, I shall personally introduce the people who work for the radio and television to the nation, naming them as well as their affiliation.

Citing accurate statistics on foreign transmitters, he added: The officials in charge of the radio and television have not done anything to prevent all these alien transmittters carrying programs in Persian for hours each day against the Islamic Iranian Revolution.

DPRK AMBASSADOR OFFERS INCREASED COOPERATION

ID021233 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 26 Jun 80 p 12

[PARS NEWS AGENCY report: "DPRK ambassador: We regard Iran's Success in the Struggle Against America as our own"]

[Excerpts] Tehran--At a press conference held yesterday morning on the occasion of anti-American struggle month, the DPRK's Cha Pyong-ok declared his country's solidarity with the Islamic Revolution and with the Iranian people's anti-imperialist struggle and gave his views on the unity of the two Koreas.

Referring to the Iranian nation's glorious revolution, the DPRK ambassador said: "The Iranian nation has succeeded in winning a great victory over American imperialism. We regard this success as our own, and we shall stand by the people of Iran in their anti-imperialist and anti-American struggle. From its inception the DPRK has supported the Islamic Republic of Iran, and it will continue to do so. I must say that the Iranian nation's righteous struggle is a form of assistance to our country. Iman Khomeyni and the president of Iran have supported our struggles against imperialism.

Now that the Iranian nation is subjected to economic blockade by America and its allies, it should not consider itself alone. The volume of commercial transactions between our two countries, which stood at zero under the deposed shah's regime, has now reached $100 million. The DPRK is ready to expand its economic cooperation with the Islamic Republic of Iran."

AFGHAN MOJAHEDIN CLAIM RECENT SUCCESS OVER SOVIET FORCES

JN021823 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] The Afghan Islamic Party in the (Safita) and Helmand provinces has announced that its mojahedin were able to destroy 17 Soviet tanks and to kill 250 Soviet soldiers in recent battles that took place between the Afghan Islamic Party mojahedin and the aggressive Soviet forces in the cities of (Jabran) and (Nawujad). They also killed 27 members of the (?Takam) Party. The Muslim mojahedin also gained large amounts of equipment, light weapons and ammunition.

FOREIGN MINISTRY GIVEN SOLE POWER OVER FOREIGN JOURNALISTS

LD021313 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 26 Jun 80 p 12

[Unattributed report: "Entry and Exit of Foreign Journalists Placed Under Supervision of Foreign Ministry"]

[Text] According to a single article approved by the Revolution Council, the entry and exit of foreign journalists will be under the total supervision of the Foreign Ministry, and neither government authorities nor revolutionary insitutions have the right to prevent foreign journalists from entering and engaging in activity or detaining them.

The single article reads as follows:

"The entry and exit of foreign journalists to the country is under the total supervision of the Foreign Ministry, and neither the revolutionary institutions nor governmental authorities have the right to prevent journalists from entering and engaging in activity or to detain them when they have previously obtained permission from the Foreign Ministry. The aforesaid authorities should inform the Foreign Ministry of any difficulties that arise, whatever these may be, so that this ministry may take decisions as necessary. In any event, it is for the Foreign Ministry to take decisions in regard to the expulsion or detention of foreign journalists.

[Signed] "Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran"

ISLAMIC SOCIETY CALLS FOR PURGE OF FOREIGN MINISTRY

LD021840 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1712 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] The following announcement was issued today by the Islamic society in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

"God will not change the condition of a people unless they change their own condition. [Koranic verse]

"If a ministry has an Islamic society, how is it that this Islamic society has allowed all the corruption to continue up until now?"--Imam Khomeyni.

Following our earlier statements, we hereby inform the Muslim nation of Iran that the Islamic society of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, cognizant of the mission of the ideology it professes, has so far announced its viewpoints in order to correct the conditions in the departments and the representations of the Islamic Republic of Iran in foreign countries and in order to speed up the continuation of the Islamic Revolution. Although the members of this society, who work 24 hours a day, have sincerely placed all their energies and force at the disposal of the officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, nevertheless, not only have these officials not shown any interest, but, on the contrary, they have created obstacles and frustrated the activities of the society.

The situation is very bad, for they have retained SAVAK employees, made use of the advisers of Ashraf [the shah's sister], and those in charge of the ceremonies in the palaces of Shams [another sister of the shah]. They also retained some ill-famed individuals who are known for prostitution and used some of these individuals in the sensitive affairs of the country, for instance in international conferences such as the nonaligned conference, the conference investigating U.S. interference in Iran, and so on.

At the same time, they dismissed an active member of the Islamic society, who was sincerely and honestly working in the purging committee of this ministry, because he insisted on the implementation of the decisions of the Revolution Council and because he prevented and protested against some of the illegal actions by the top leadership. He was sent to the Ministry of Labor as a superfluous employee.

While the corrupt individuals, the active members of the misled sect and the lackeys of the satanical regime are busy in their disruptive acts and deep in conspiracy, the officials of the ministries actively support them through their silence. Bearing in mind the historic warnings of the imam of the nation to the officials of the country, this society announces its views once again, and offers the following call for the information of the Muslim nation of Iran:

1. A revolutionary purge of all the ambassadors of the former shah, the employees and the informants of the defunct SAVAK, the Freemasons, the lackeys of the hated Pahlavi regime and those who place obstacles in the current affairs of the country;

2. The expulsion of all the members of the misguided sects;

3. The expulsion of those people who are known for prostitution, so that in this way the honor and personality of other sister colleagues will not be stained. We possess some documents in this connection.

4. A revolutionary review of the verdicts issued by the purging committee;

5. The compilation of administrative guidelines based on Islamic principles by those who are qualified and who believe in the Islamic Revolution.

We hope that the responsible officials will pay heed and will no longer slow down the revolutionary movement of our Muslim nation through slackness. If the present officials of the ministry refrain any longer from implementing the orders of the imam of the nation concerning the purging of departments, this society will act according to its religious duties.

In conclusion, we emphatically ask all our Muslim and committed sisters and brothers to try to clean up and purge the departments, together with the other Muslim strata of the Iranian nation.

[Signed] The Islamic society in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

BEHESHTI INTERVIEWED ON KHOMEYNI REMARKS, PURGES

LD022242 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Today, Ayatollah Dr Beheshti, the president of the Supreme Court and member of the Revolution Council, took part in a press and radio and television interview and answered the questions of the reporters concerning various subjects. In answer to a question concerning the views of the Revolution Council regarding the recent remarks of Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the president of the Supreme Court said:

What the imam has said expresses a feeling which all of us have. The imam feels that we have not been able to speedily serve the revolutionary people in the way that we would have hoped. Then, Ayatollah Beheshti referred to the unsolved problems and the expectations of the people and said:

We, too, both in the sessions of the Revolution Council and in the joint sessions of the Revolution Council and the government, have repeatedly referred to this issue, saying that it is not acceptable that no effective steps have been taken to solve some of the problems which have not been yet solved. However, one should bear in mind that all the revolutions face many difficulties in the first few years after their victory. As far as we are familiar with the history of revolutions throughout the world, in most of these revolutions the condition of the people has not shown any improvement during the 1st year or 2 after the victory of the revolution; but this does not mean that the revolution has been defeated or that it has not been successful. He added: When you demolish a dilapidated building in order to build a new house in its place, during the first few months the condition of the house is worse than it was before it was demolished. However, you demolish it in order to rebuild it. I think the imam is emphasizing the same point, that we should provide the ground as soon as possible for the building of a new future, through decisive, revolutionary measures.

Concerning purging and Islamic garb within the Ministry of Justice, Ayatollah Dr Beheshti said: In the Ministry of Justice, as you know, sometime ago a circular was issued that in all the departments of the Ministry of Justice women should pay full attention to appropriate covering, have respect for the judiciary and attend their offices with purity and in a pure atmosphere. This guideline has been implemented on a large scale, but it is not yet sufficient. We expect our sisters to observe this point everywhere, especially in the Ministry of Justice, and to carefully carry it out.

Concerning the purges, in the past the Ministry of Justice has been the first organ to start purges. Toward the first part of the year 58 [starting 21 March 1979] purges of judges started, and purges among the employers have also started recently. We hope we can proceed with success. Concerning the cleaning up of the insignia and the changing of stationary and letterheads, as soon as the emblem of the Islamic Republic was approved, we made the director general in charge of the services responsible to act for preparing new stationary with the new emblem. He has started this and, of course, after the message of the imam this will be carried out with greater speed.

Dr Beheshti said: In the Ministry of Justice we are faced with a difficulty concerning the letters of credit in which the emblem of the former regime have been printed in the paper in the form of a watermark. The printing of new letters of credit with new emblems takes at least 1 and 1/2 months.

Concerning the decision of the Revolution Council on Islamic garb, Ayatollah Beheshti said: This cover and the dress that Islam has ordained for women is a garb for woman's worth, woman's dignity.

Many people wish to describe the garb which Islam has ordained for women in a different way. They wish to make it look like we are limiting the legitimate freedoms of women. This is false, this is wrong and this is a treason to Islam. Islam believes, tries and is determined to show that whenever a woman is present in society she should maintain her dignity.

In continuing his speech, Dr Beheshti added: In the case of the ministries which are government departments, the issue is more important and the clothing of women should be in accordance with Islam. We expect the dear sisters to observe this principle wherever they are.

During this interview a reporter asked about the amount of oil which is exported as well as the figures regarding the amount of oil which has been exported from Iran. Dr Beheshti said: I do not have accurate information concerning the figures, but bearing in mind our decisiveness in regard to the oil policies of the country, the oil transactions should be carried out in accordance with two basic criteria: The first one is the maintenance of our complete independence in economic relations, and naturally political relations; the other one is the extent of our need for the sale of oil. These two criteria will always be regarded as a basis for oil transactions.

In another part of this interview, the president of the Supreme Court, concerning the amalgamation of the courts, said: The goal is that, in accordance with the Constitution, all courts and prosecutors' courts should act under the aegis of the judicial branch, under the supervision of the Supreme Judicial Council. This is our duty in order to implement the Constitution. Therefore, the courts and the revolution courts will continue their work under the supervision of the Supreme Judicial Council. The appointment of the officials, the appointment of judges, the preparation, the codification and the approval of the regulations will be done by the Supreme Judicial Council.

Then, in response to the question of one of the reports concerning the continuation of the work of the Revolution Council, Ayatollah Dr Beheshti said: The Revolution Council came into being in accordance with the requirements of the first stage of the revolution for as long as the government organs were not perfected. The Revolution Council should fulfill its responsibilities and carry out its duties. With the appointment of the government all the organs will be completed, the basis for the responsibilities of the Revolution Council will come to an end and its work will be finished, not that it will be dissolved. [as heard]

BANI-SADR INTERVIEWED ON ACHIEVEMENTS IN OFFICE

LD021045 Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Jul 80 pp 1, 3

[Eric Rouleau interview with Iranian President Bani-Sadr in Tehran: "Six Plots Have Been Uncovered in the Iranian Army in 4 Months"--date of interview not specified]

[Excerpt] Tehran--[Question] Mr President, many people believed that you were going to get rid of multiple centers of power, restore order and security, put an end to the arbitrary methods of Islamic justice, neutralize the fanatics and improve the economy. You are accused of having disappointed at least some of the people. What do you think of that?

[Answer] I was elected president of the republic last January with 76 percent of the votes. I am convinced that another election today would give me more than 90 percent of the people's votes.

An opinion poll carried out recently in Tehran's high schools--reputed to be particularly dissident--revealed that I am the most popular man in Iran, receiving 57 percent of the votes and coming out ahead of Imam Khomeyni who received 48 percent, Mas'ud Rajavi, leader of the Mojahedin-e Khalq (27 percent) and Islamic Republican Party [IRP] leader Ayatollah Beheshti (8 percent).

My record of action counts in my favor. In less than 5 months I have restored discipline in the armed forces and had uprisings put down in Kordestan, Mazandaran and Azarbayjan where order now reigns, and in Khuzestan where attacks are falling off considerably.

The economic growth produced by generous bank credits given to industry and agriculture has virtually eliminated unemployment.

I am proud to announce that, for the first time in 30 years, Iran no longer needs to import wheat; if the plans implemented are successful our meat, sugar and even rice production will meet our needs in the next 2, 3 or 5 years.

[Question] Nonetheless, the official figures and analyses made by independent economists do not confirm your optimism. Is the inflation rate, for instance, not around 50 percent?

[Answer] The injection of massive bank credits has probably had inflationary effects. Take the construction industry, for instance: We are building twice as much as in the most prosperous years of the former imperial regime. Purchasing power is rising. It is true, however, that political uncertainty and the ambient insecurity are prompting traders to stockpile consumer goods and indulge in speculation.

Nonetheless, I admit two failures: I have not succeeded in controlling price rises or establishing a legal system worthy of the name. The citizens do not feel safe against arbitrary methods. However, I would like to say in my defense that the struggle I have waged in the past few weeks against various aspects of the U.S. plot has not left me time to seriously tackle the problem of justice, which I aim to settle in the next few weeks. [answer ends]

The president of the republic confirmed that the Tabas military expedition aimed, according to Washington, at releasing the U.S. hostages, was merely a "secondary aspect of a vast subversion operation aimed at overthrowing the republican regime."

Spreading out the maps seized from the helicopters abandoned in Tabas, he showed us the strategic points, marked with crosses, which Iranian commandos intended to occupy, according to him. The residences of several leaders, notably that of Imam Khomeyni and his own, are among these points. "They intended to assassinate us," he explained, adding: "Thanks to intelligence we have obtained since then, notably from the communist Tudeh Party, we have succeeded in apprehending around 12 leaders of the plot, and they will no doubt lead to the arrest of many others."

Mr Bani-Sadr ruled out involvement by Generals Shadmehr and Baqeri, former chief of staff and air force major respectively, who have since been transferred to other posts, but he added finally: "In any case we must await the completion of the present inquiry." In 4 months, he indicated, "six large-scale plots have been uncovered within the armed forces."

The "American plan," according to President Bani-Sadr is, however, much more insidious and hence more dangerous. The United States, he maintained, has settled down to a protracted task which consists of creating a "social base" for the counterrevolution. [paragraph continues]

Directly or indirectly, with the help of Iranian accomplices, the United States is stirring up discontent among various sections of the population: the upper echelons of the bazaar via untimely economic measures; civil servants who are being subjected to successive purges; ethnic or religious minorities taken to task or persecuted by fanatics; various tribes whose leaders are arrested or ill-treated for no valid reason.

"Last week for instance," the head of state reported, "the pasdaran took the initiative, without my knowledge, of apprehending all the leaders of tribes along the Soviet border from Azarbayjan to Baluchestan without realizing that this step would simply stir up a considerable section of the population against the republican regime."

Disregarding the Hostages Problem

In addition to this there is the trade embargo imposed by the United States and Europe which is depriving Iran of the raw materials and spare parts which are vital to its industry. "This is a determining factor in the U.S. plot," the president of the republic added. "However, we are managing to obtain supplies indirectly but at exorbitant prices." The problem of equipping the armed forces, formerly completely dependent on arms industries on the other side of the Atlantic, is now being solved; Iran is buying arms from various countries, including Bulgaria, with the essential aim of escaping the "two superpowers' hegemonist designs."

"I am deeply convinced," Mr Bani-Sadr continued, "that the U.S. plot is aimed at me personally. In the Washington leaders' eyes I represent the main enemy to be removed because, despite the label of moderate which they have hypocritically given me, they know for a fact that my plan is to cut all economic, financial, political and cultural ties of dependency which subjuguated Iran under the shah's regime."

President Bani-Sadr has considerably altered his attitude on the U.S. hostages question. Of course, he is still in favor of their release because, he says, "Washington is using this quarrel as a pretext for isolating Iran from the international community, for exerting many kinds of pressure on us and on Europe and Japan and for pursuing its plot with a view to overthrowing the Islamic Republic. However, he does not want to fall into the trap laid by Washington which consists in forcing him to devote most of his time to seeking a settlement which "the American people clearly do not want." He has therefore decided to behave as if the hostages problem were permanent, to disregard it to some extent and to devote all his attention to improving the internal situation in Iran.

He is relying on parliament to "open the way for the release of the detained diplomats." He is not in favor--unlike the IRP leaders--of placing the hostages on trial for espionage, but he thinks it is "vital" for an "international court to be set up to try the shah and his U.S. accomplices." The "MacBride plan" (former Irish foreign minister) on this question has been approved by the Revolution Council, he recalled.

The conflict with the United States does not prevent Mr Bani-Sadr from wishing to pursue his battle on the "second front"--that has Iran in opposition to the USSR. "I told the Soviet ambassador quiae clearly some 10 days ago that the Red Army's occupation of Afghanistan is intolerable. It is your Vietnam, I told him, and you will not defeat the Afghan resistance. The Islamic Republic will make sure of that, not so much by the material aid we supply to the fighters but because we are capable of mobilizing international Muslim opinion against you.

"The USSR ambassador," Mr Bani-Sadr continued, "reacted to my remarks in a conciliatory manner. He assured me that Moscow intends to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan as soon as U.S. interference ceases. He even suggested that Iran verify his argument by sending a factfinding mission to Kabul. This conversation left me less pessimistic than before, but I am waiting for specific actions showing the Soviet leaders' good faith."

The president of the Iranian Republic is equally distrustful of the Kurdish guerrillas' pacifist professions of faith. He admitted to skepticism about the offers of negotiations from the people's feda'in and part of the Kordestan Democratic Party leadership, the (?Bouldurian) group, which recently seceded, condemning the "adventurist" policy followed by the other leaders." "I have repeatedly stated," Mr Bani-Sadr said, "that I will never negotiate with minor political groups which have taken up arms against the republic and which in any case have been rejected by the Kurds themselves. We will only negotiate with the Kurdish population's elected representatives."

Nonetheless, the head of state asserted that he is motivated by a "major ambition": To put an end to the "climate of civil war" which reigns in the country, and to replace violence with the principle of free discussion and dialogue among all political parties without distinction. "If I were to attain these objectives," he concluded, "I would have accomplished another revolution."

REVOLUTION COUNCIL DISCUSSES MAJLES PROBLEMS

LD022226 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] The PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that the Revolution Council and the council of ministers had a meeting tonight. Afterward, Ayatollah Dr Beheshti, president of the Supreme Court and member of the Revolution Council, describing the decisions adopted by the joint meeting, said: The meeting discussed the problems of Iran and Soviet policy. It also discussed the issue raised during Saturday's meeting with the imam. During this meeting the imam ordered an investigation into the reasons and causes for the slow progress of work, particularly concerning strikes. The Revolution Council keeps stressing repeatedly that these investigations must take place, but this is not implemented so that the bottlenecks may be identified. These bottlenecks must be identified to find out if there are certain individuals who are responsible or whether it is the existence of certain frustrating regulations, in which case immediate steps should be taken to find a solution, so that during these final days of operation by the Revolution Council we might be able to take a constructive step to untie some knots.

Commenting on the continuation of work by the Revolution Council, Ayatollah Beheshti said: We hope that the Majles may be able to start its work, after completing its internal regulations and appointing the rest of the members of the council of guardians, so that, considering the endeavours being made, both the Majles and the president may reach an agreement on appointing a prime minister and Cabinet ministers. God willing, we hope that within the next 3 weeks the nationally appointed government may take over affairs.

He added: In less than 2 weeks the Majles' deficiencies, as far as its internal regulations and completion of members of the council of guardians are concerned, will be eliminated.

Citing the election of members of the Supreme Judicial Council, Dr Beheshti said: Counting of votes will begin next Thursday.

Once the votes are announced the rest of the members of the Supreme Judicial Council will be announced immediately. We hope that the following Saturday, that is in 10 days' time, we may be able to hold the first meeting of the Supreme Judicial Council. During this first meeting, as the necessary provisions have already been made and we have already taken certain individuals into consideration who shall be discussed, we will elect some of them and then introduce them to the Majles.

Afterward, Dr Bahonar, a member of the Revolution Council. told correspondents: During tonight's meeting we discussed the problems and shortcomings as well as the reasons why matters are not progressing rapidly. We also discussed administrative matters. This was done to clarify the situation and expedite matters.

KORDESTAN DISSIDENTS STATE DIFFERENCES WITH PARTY

LD021441 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 19 Jun 80 p 2

["KEYHAN correspondent" report: "Group of Fugitive Officers From the Shah's Regime or Other Countries Among the Peshmerga"]

[Text] Ghani Bolurian, member of the Kordestan Democratic Party [KDP] Central Committee and one of the leaders of the breakaway faction, took part in a discussion with the KEYHAN correspondent in Kermanshah yesterday.

He stated in this discussion: "Following contacts between suspicious and counter-revolutionary elements and KDP leadership members, a group of KDP Central Committee members declared that they have broken their affiliation with it."

On the subject of the contacts between the suspicious elements and the KDP leadership, he said: "A group of fugitive officers from the shah's regime and other countries has been seen among the party peshmerga, and this took place with the knowledge of the party leadership. It cannot therefore command our support, and we are obliged to sever our links with that group."

Bolurian went on: "We disagreed generally with this group over the vital necessity of anti-imperialist struggle under present circumstances and the recognition of the priority of this over all demands, since we recognized that at the outset there must be a free Iran. We were able to raise the matter of our demands within that context."

On the subject of the connection between the Tudeh Party and the group's breakaway from the KDP, Bolurian said: "We follow the line taken at the Fourth KDP Congress. If the Tudeh Party accepts the fourth congress, then fine, but our line is that of the fourth congress."

On support for the breakaway from groups and party organizations, he said: "At present, the youth organization and those responsible for the women's organization and the Saqqez city organization have declared their support for us. We also enjoy the support of the masses, and soon the ranks of the counterrevolutionaries, the Ba'thist elements and their lackeys will detach themselves from the people of Kordestan and the true revolutionaries. In the future, we shall disclose the names of these counterrevolutionaries and fugitive officers."

On the six-point plan accepted by the KDP, Bolurian told the KEYHAN correspondent: "We have heard indirectly of amendments to this plan, but until such time as this plan, which was accepted by approved by the Revolution Council and the president of the republic, is officially announced, no decision can be made in regard to it.

However, given the acceptance of the plan by the government and the Revolution Council, we shall be able to denounce the Iraqi opportunist and lackey elements and their Ba'thist agents and contacts, detach them from the people of Kordestan and thus broaden the people's support for the Islamic Republic of Iran and the anti-imperialist struggle."

In a discussion about the Central Committee membership, Dr Rahim Seyf Qazi, another member of the Central Committee, said: "There were 25 of us. Of these there were two, Hasan Shivesli and Qader Abdi, who were previously dissatisfied with the state of the KDP Central Committee and who resigned. I am certain that the majority of the Central Committee agrees with the statement which we published yesterday, but since at the time it was written they were not in town, they did not manage to sign it."

As regards the date on which these differences arose among members of the committee, Seyyed [as published] Qazi said: "A difference of approach was discernible at the fourth congress, but there was no deep political difference. However, subsequent events and the incidents which took place in Kordestan showed that the party leadership had digressed from the policy of the fourth party congress. We gave warnings on several occasions and we held plenary sessions of the Central Committee to discuss and consider all problems. However, we saw no results and we saw the wayward path widening daily. We possess documents of which we shall in due course inform members of the party."

Continuing on the subject of the six-point plan, he said: "We expect the imam and Dr Bani-Sadr to act decisively with regard to Kordestan, though not with a decisiveness that means war. They should remove the economic blockade, since the gasoline, kerosene and fuel oil shortage will destroy the farmers and the government will have to supply the people with their requirements. If these needs are not met by the government, this will be an excuse for the growth and activity of counterrevolution in Kordestan."

With the implementation of the six-point plan, there will be no further need for arms; the people of Kordestan will attain the fulfillment of their rightful demands, and they will put aside the corrupt wing.

He was asked: "Do you not think that if you had published the statement earlier, the fratricidal war would not have taken place as it did in Kordestan?"

He said: "No. We tried very hard, but we did not succeed. We summoned the Central Committee and we asked the party leader to desist from counterrevolutionary action, but we were not successful."

As regards the future policy of this group, which considers itself to be "following the policy of the party's fourth congress," he said: "We shall be waiting for government action. If the government fulfills the Kordestan people's demands, we are ready to carry out many necessary and positive tasks for the revolution."

On the people's reaction after the statement was published, Dr Seyf Qazi said: "Most of the people agree with us on this matter."

In a discussion with a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, Amir Qazi, introducing himself as one of the remaining members of the Central Committee, gave his views on the breakaway and the party's future policy and explained the problem of the handing in of weapons and the six-point plan. He said: "In reality, only six of our friends on the Central Committee, whose views were more at one with those of the Tudeh Party, announced the breakaway.

Of course, we see no reason for this, since the issues which they raised as being their viewpoints are the very ones in which the party believes in general. For example, we all agree on the proposed six-point plan, and after government acceptance of it and the announcement of amendments to it, we shall announce our views. The prolongation of the war in Kordestan is solely to the benefit of counterrevolution and to the detriment of the Iranian revolution, but what can we do when, as a people and as a nation, we are obliged to defend our existence and when this is the path along which we have been forced to travel?" On the question of handing in arms, Amir Qazi said: "We agree with what was proposed by Mr Bani-Sadr, who said that we should clean our weapons and put them away until he solves the problem, and this is what we shall do, provided that the people are content with this."

TEHRAN ATTACKS MOJAHEDIN-E KHALQ ORGANIZATION

JN021145 [Editorial report] Tehran International Service in Arabic at 0715 GMT 2 July carries a program, entitled "Hypocrisy and Hypocrites," dealing with the emergence of "hypocrites" during revolutions and new political changes, who try to protect their interests by claiming to champion the principles of the revolution or the new regime. After explaining how Islam defines hypocrites, the program turns to the Iranian Islamic Revolution and the hypocrites who appeared on the scene, saying that most important among these hypocrites is the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization, which the imam exposed in his historic speech dated 12 Sha'ban [corresponding to 25 June] and in which he described them "as non-Muslims and hypocrites."

The program then explains the history of Mojahedin-e Khalq, its ideology and its political stands before and after the triumph of the Islamic Revolution. The program stresses that in 1395 Hegira [corresponding to 1975], a Marxist-Leninist line dominated in the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization "after Marxist members, who infiltrated the organization, occupied key positions as a result of the ideological weakness of the organization's cultural and educational program." Mojahedin-e Khalq members issued a statement at the time saying "that the organization's command has become convinced after lengthy deliberations that Islam is not suitable as a revolutionary concept and that the Marxist-Leninist concept is the most suitable revolutionary concept." The program then says that after realizing that this new course had diminished popular support for the organization, this organization claimed that it had returned to the Islamic course. By doing so, it began practicing hypocrisy because it pretended to be an Islamic organization, while in fact, it continued practicing its Marxist-Leninist ideology.

The program then elaborates on the organization's stands after the triumph of the Islamic Revolution and stresses that most of these stands were hostile to the Islamic Revolution or its principles, adding: "Organization members used to deal with agents of Bakhtiar, who have formed the so-called national democratic front." The program continues: "It is strange that the Mojahedine-e Khalq claims to be hostile to imperialism while in practice it allies itself with big industrialists to deal blows to the Islamic Revolution." The program ends by stressing that hypocrites will be punished by God.

NO OIL PRICE INCREASE PRESENTLY FORSEEN

LD021058 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0955 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] Following the OPEC member countries' decision to increase the price of their oil from 80 cents to $2.70 [as heard], which came into effect yesterday through the decision of the majority of OPEC members, our energy correspondent, quoting the Iranian oil minister, today reported that Iran does not at present intend to increase the price of its oil. I should point out that, at present, Iran demands $35 per barrel for its oil.

MO'INFAR COMMENTS ON OPEC OIL PRICE POLICY

LD021852 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, Ali-Akbar Mo'infar, the oil minister of our country, today announced:

With the increase in the price of oil by some countries which are members of OPEC, the prices of oil in the world are moving toward stability, and this is the policy on which Iran insisted. He added: Of course this is not the realistic price of oil, and the price of this commodity should be fixed according to the price of substitute sources of energy. If the Western people possessed this vital commodity and could export it they would not have been content with $200 a barrel.

In answer to the question whether Japan wishes to buy Iranian oil as before, the oil minister said: The issue concerning oil transactions between Iran and Japan is not an economic issue, but has a purely political dimension. He added: Even in April, Japanese companies were willing to buy from Iran, but the U.S. political pressure on the Japanese Government stopped this purchasing.

In answer to the question: Do you not believe that Zaki Yamani has lost the preventive role which he had in OPEC, Mo'infar said: After the recent increases in the price of oil by some OPEC countries, Mr Yamani has been completely isolated, and has no other option but to follow other OPEC countries.

Finally, the oil minister referred to the size of oil reserves in Western industrial countries and said: As only a short time has passed since the Algeria conference, we still do not possess correct statistics concerning the level of their reserves. However, I should say that the oil reserves of these countries are more than 5 billion barrels.

KHALKHALI ACCEPTS COMPLEX FOR TREATMENT OF DRUG ADDICTS

LD011837 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 01 Jul 80

[Text] According to a report by the PARS NEWS AGENCY, Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali has announced that the Takht-e Jamshid complex would be used for the treatment of drug addicts.

This complex, which consists of the Homa Hotel, Persepolis Hotel, Naqsh-e Rostam printing company and the officers' residence, has been put at the disposal of addicts by the Iran National Airways, HOMA.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali said that he would go to this area for a visit soon. He has also accepted the expenses for this complex, until the formation of the government budget, from the credits fund, up to 500 million tumans.

RADIO IRAN ASKS PEOPLE TO OVERTHROW KHOMEYNI REGIME

GF022006 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Unattributed talk]

[Excerpt] Compatriot, greetings to you. Khomeyni is disappointed, distressed and without a remedy and with the help of his lackeys he is trying to stop our voice from reaching you.

But today, before they begin jamming to cut off our voices--of course that is what they think in vain--we want to talk to you clearly.

Compatriots who have contacted and contact us speak of you and of your feelings toward us and toward the Voice of Radio Iran. When our true and good friends, costrugglers and people who believe in our ideas, in other words, anyone whose spirit longs for Iran, Iran's freedom and grandeur, find an opportunity to meet with us and speak with us, they speak in such a manner about and your love that our eyes fill with tears of happiness. But what our friends tell us, coupled with studies that we have carried out in Iran, speak of a very sensitive point. Our studies show that because of the existence of pressure and crimes by the reactionary and unpatriotic clergy and the fearful oppression that exists in Iran, the patience of the majority of you people has, in the true sense of the word, come to its end. Possibly for this reason, the majority of you are impatiently waiting for a quick surprise act. Our studies tell us that many of you, our good compatriots who have gone through so much and who see the bloody body of Iran under Khomeyni's regime, expect to go to bed at night and find the situation altered in the morning when you wake up. You hope to suddenly see the irreligious and impious clergy fleeing and to suddenly see that Iran has been cleansed of these wretched butchers and those who are pillaging and ruining the country.

Compatriot, these thoughts and ideas are good and sweet, and we do not have the right to reproach you for thinking such nice thoughts. But we have the right to remind you that you, O Iranian, with the culture, tradition and illustrious history that you have, with the national roots and patriotism of which you always speak; for your own sake and the sake of your children, family and country, you do not have the right to be a prisoner of dreams like children and to live in a world that is more like a world of fantasy.

Compatriot, for the sake of Iran, for the sake of honor and respect and for the sake of you and your children's present and future, you cannot sit and wait for action by others. You cannot satisfy yourself by seeing others come and save your Iran. First of all, you should rise. In the first stage you should live in a world of reality. And with the help of your thoughts you should see and become confident that the present anti-Iranian and anti-Iran regime cannot actually remain in power in any way possible. When you accept t is doubtless reality in a world of reality, when you are awake, and when you see th[illegible] the proven fact is this and nothing else, then you will start realizing how this important and vital matter--which is extremely great and on which your life and your country depend--can be fulfilled. We tell you and promise you that it will be then. O compatriot, be in peace since we and the national forces are with you. We and many others of our compatriots who have devoted their lives to Iran and the Iranian people are working with full force and with a calculated program to overthrow this criminal and executionist regime.

Compatriot, if you stop expressing useless impatience and when you know that in this great struggle your existence is in turn extremely effective, if from this moment instead of waiting and counting the days you begin thinking of action and actually move and act, then we tell you right now that many of the national forces--even today and at this moment that you are listening to our voices--are acting, and each day and moment brings the day of victory closer.

Compatriot, Shapur Bakhtiar and other national patriotic forces are not sitting idle. They are all acting and moving. But in order to reach the goal and victory there should be a program, and the program should be followed carefully. We assure you now that this careful and calculated program exists.

Compatriot, the fall of Khomeyni's regime is inevitable and the national forces will put an end to the sinister life of this regime as soon as possible. If any element delays this inevitable fall in one way or other, this element will only be your silence and nothing else and then you will bear the responsibility.

There are a thousand and one reasons why you cannot remain silent and allow the mullahs to commit their crimes and then express impatience [words indistinct] about why they are not coming today or tomorrow and feel that someone owes you something. Compatriot, excuse us for speaking to you in this way and in this frank tone.

NATIONAL VOICE OF IRAN 2 JULY COMMENTARIES

TA021936 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 2 July carried two commentaries.

The first commentary was entitled: "The Task of Cleansing Should Be Completed With Revolutionary Decisiveness and Sincerity." It said: Following the imam's message ordering a purge of remnants of the former regime and the elimination of all traces of the evil Pahlavi dynasty, for several days now the struggle against their elements and the bloodthirsty Savakists and the dismissal of the enemies of the revolution from civil and military organizations has taken a more serious form. This is not the first time that the leader of the revolution has demanded a purge in all government organizations and revolutionary institutions. At the same time all the true forces of the revolution, while demanding the publication of the full list of Savakists and remnants of the former regime, have recognized the implementation of a large-scale and all-out cleansing in all military and civil organizations as the first duty of the government and officials of the Islamic Republic. Unfortunately, the attitude of the responsible officials of the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, especially during the period of Mr Bazargan's provisional government, toward the demand of the leader of the revolution and the country's progressive forces, was not only not serious, but also in some instances there were certain acts contrary to the demand of the leader of the revolution and our homeland's people. The result of the policy of leniency of Mr Bazargan and other liberals was the release of the Savakist criminals from prison, who have now reorganized and infiltrated civil and military organizations, thus posing a great danger to the revolution and its gains. Therefore, through a speedy implementation of the orders of the leader of the revolution this great danger must be nipped in the bud.

The second commentary was entitled: "A Lever Which Can Mobilize the Eternal Power of the Nation." It said: Any step taken to consolidate the revolution and its gains is a blow delivered to the body of world-devouring U.S. imperialism. Any measure carried out in order to strengthen the alliance and unity of word and action among the true forces of the revolution will cause the annoyance of imperialist circles and the counterrevolution. It is an undeniable fact that the fighting Iranian nation, through its victorious revolution, overthrew one of the most subservient and bloodthirsty regimes and thus delivered a fatal blow to the plundering interests and positions of U.S. imperialism. Therefore, the hatred and hostility of U.S. imperialism toward the Iranian nation is a natural matter and thus our liberated nation should, through revolutionary vigilance, watch the plots and conspiracies of U.S. imperialism and its fifth column inside our country. Our nation should be ready at any moment to confront and crush these plots, and the prerequisite for this, above all, is alliance and unity of word and action among all the true revolutionary forces, among all the political and religious groups, parties and organizations committed to the revolution. In the present circumstances any individual and group which under any pretext strives to create division and discord among the true revolutionary forces is willingly or unwillingly aiding in the implementation of the anti-Iranian plans of U.S. imperialism and remnants of the satanic regime. One should beware of division and discord. All of us should exert our efforts toward unity and alliance and should strive toward organizing a single united popular front. Today, irrespective of the various political and religious ideas and ideologies, all should struggle within a single united popular front against imperialism and the counterrevolution. The establishment of a united, popular and anti-imperialist front in our country is one of the current necessities of the Iranian revolution.

MINISTER SIGNALS GO-AHEAD FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

WA011743 Tehran TIMES in English 4 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has announced Monday that its budget for the current Iranian year, 1359 (1980-81), stands at 66.2 billion rials. A major portion of this amount sill be spent on rural development programs and the grant of agricultural loans, it said.

Undersecretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development Hashempour Tabatabai, announcing this at a press conference, said that the fishery industries in the north and south of the country would be merged to become a single strong industry this year.

Tabatabai described the main features of the development programs for the year 1359 and said that all such projects which were started before the revolution and involved huge investments and were more than 50 to 80 per cent completed would not be abandoned. He added that the government would complete all such projects. All such projects that are nearly completed and ready for production will also be financed through credits to be offered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

Tabatabai further said that the government will also finance those projects which do not involve huge investments such as feedstock and refuse of sugarcane and beets and raising of fish. Projects which were related to other feeder production units such as cattle breeding and dairy farming will also be entitled to assistance. He added that the government will also provide management facilities in industrial units which either lack them or have been confiscated by the government, so that their production might continue without any hindrance.

The government is considering a merger of all industrial units manufacturing allied products to prevent needless duplication. An instance is the manufacture of silk, where this had already been implemented successfully.

He said that after considerable studies the government had also decided to establish centers providing needed advice and expertise on agricultural and development projects.

He said in conclusion that, unlike previous years, separate amounts have been earmarked in the budget to give agricultural and development loans through agricultural development banks.

QOTBZADEH CONDEMNS CURBS ON NEWS MEDIA

WA011509 Tehran TIMES in English 4 Jun 80 p 1

[By Akbar Djavadi]

[Text] Tehran--Foreign Affairs Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said yesterday that the foreign press department's curbs on correspondents reflected "a fascistic spirit and thinking."

"All dictatorships of the world began like this. We cannot but take a position against this," Qotbzadeh said in a news conference devoted largely to defense of the freedom of the press in Iran.

Qotbzadeh said he took a stand on the issue "for the sake of strengthening the Islamic Republic and the Islamic Revolution and this Constitution founded on sacrifices of tens of thousands of people."

He said he would disclose at the proper time "what plot is being hatched. They have gone after foreign correspondents and provoked the people because they want to isolate Iran."

Referring to the official organ of the Islamic Republican Party, the morning newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, Qotbzadeh said he attached no importance to this newspaper, which was biased, and what was reported in this paper was all false and baseless.

He described JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI as the best example of blue journalism and added that it had no regard for the ethics of journalism. Qotbzadeh said if JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI and the official organ of the Iranian communist Party, MARDOM (Masses), "accuse us of following the wrong path, it meant we are going into the right direction." He said that the JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI sent a correspondent with him on his visit to Arab countries but his reports were not published deliberately by this paper.

The JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI and certain other newspapers wanted to isolate Iran in the field of publicity on the international level. However, he added, Iran had succeeded in turning the stream of publicity in its favor after "my visits to Arab countries and Pakistan."

These papers were again trying to antagonize public opinion against Iran and this in fact was a great plot which could not be overlooked and ignored.

Qotbzadeh in a separate interview published yesterday said it was time for the Iranian parliament to settle the American hostage issue. "It is hoped the hostage situation will be settled as quickly as possible in a peaceful and honorable manner," Qotbzadeh told the French socialist-leaning newspaper LE MATIN. The interview was conducted Sunday in Tehran.

The foreign minister also indicated the 7 month-old stalemate perhaps could be solved outside the parliament. "Different possibilities are open to us," he said. "The idea of a grand jury could be reexamined."

Qotbzadeh told the newspaper it had been his idea to form an international jury to examine the role the United States played in the domestic policies of Iran. "It (the idea) was rejected by the eventual participants who, declared themselves unable to form a jury without the prior release of the hostages," he said.

Qotbzadeh also reiterated his attacks on the United States. "In spite of the revolution, the United States has continued to intervene in Iran because they are a superpower and they claim the right to do as they please," he said.

NEW POLICY FOR STUDENTS INTENDING TO STUDY ABROAD

WA011454 Tehran TIMES in English 7 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--The government is changing its policy on Iranian students overseas for political and economic reasons, informed sources said last week.

The sources said the Education Ministry has decided that no undergraduates will be sent overseas to study in at least a dozen countries next term. These countries include the United States, Canada, Portugal, the Philippines, Egypt, South Africa, Iraq and Great Britain.

To enforce the new rules, sources said, the government has decided to forbid students from taking money out of Iran unless their course of study is approved in advance by the Education Ministry, headed by Mohammed Raja'i. The official sources, asked to confirm the report, would say only that "this has been under discussion."

There are more than 100,000 Iranian students currently studying around the world. Some 60,000 are in the United States. Another 25,000 are believed to be studying in Western Europe. The rest are in Africa, the Middle East, the Soviet bloc and Indo-Pak subcontinent.

The sources said Britain is on the outlawed list of countries because the cost of tuition at most British institutions is going to double next term. From now on, the government will sponsor students only in courses unavailable at Iranian schools. To insure control over their travel abroad, students will be forbidden from taking money out of the country unless their course of study has been approved in advance by the government.

CENTRAL BANK CHIEF VISITS FRANCE TO DISCUSS NUCLEAR PROJECT

WA017300 Tehran TIMES in English 12 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--Ali Reza Nobari, governor of the Central Bank of Iran, left for Paris Tuesday to hold negotiations to resolve Irano-French differences over a nuclear project dating back to the shah's rule. The talks would center on Iran's participation in the French uranium enrichment company Eurodif.

Iran abandoned a $20 billion nuclear development program when the shah was overthrown in February, 1979. Nobari was heading the high-level delegation dispatched to France on orders of the Revolution Council.

LAHUTI SCORES BEHESHTI FOR VIOLATION OF CONSTITUTION

WA011458 Tehran TIMES in English 4 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--Ayatollah Lahuti, the Majles deputy from Rasht, took a bold swipe at Dr Mohammad Beheshti, Revolution Council member and head of the nation's Supreme Court, for not conforming to the Islamic Constitution, in a speech in Sari on Tuesday. He said this was the first time Dr Beheshti had spoken out freely to give his opinion on a "matter that did not concern him."

Beheshti's action, he is reported to have said, was unconstitutional, since the Islamic Constitution had clearly stipulated that the prime minister to the assembly would be suggested by the president and the Majles was only concerned with either endorsing or rejecting such a choice. He said that Dr Beheshti, being head of the country's judiciary, should have been more responsible before meddling in a matter of this nature and added that he was in this respect "no different from anyone else in the country." Lahuti also said that the judicial authority should not interfere in matters that concerned the executive.

On being questioned, Lahuti was reported to have said that if Dr Habibi was presented for prime minister before the Majles he would positively have cast a consenting vote in his favor.

The Azadegan correspondent reporting this said he had questioned other deputies on the same issue. Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Shabastari had replied he was in favor of Dr Habibi's nomination for prime minister, but Hojjat ol-Eslam Abbas-Nategh-Nouri, another deputy, said his vote would be negative, since Dr Habibi was "indecisive." However, Nategh-Nouri said that for the same reason he would stand against Musa Kalantari's candidacy.

Majles deputy Khosrow Quashagi, representing a minority group from Fars Province and a Majles representative in the time of Dr Mossadeq, on being questioned is said to have stressed the need for unity which the imam had called for in the matter of selecting the prime minister. Quashagi reiterated the need for unity "in the fateful months ahead," since the nation carried a "bitter burden from the past" and was not completely free of dangers. He said he was personally opposed to closed sessions of parliament but in the matter of the prime minister he felt that the issue should be settled in a private session of Majles representatives and solved in a manner agreeable to all.

AYATOLLAH LAHUTI HAILS MENTOR ROLE OF DR SHARIATI

WA011446 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 19 Jun 80 p 2

[Excerpts] Esfahan (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--The day before yesterday, on invitation from the Khomeyni-line Moslem students of the University of Esfahan to attend ceremonies of Shariati and cultural revolution week, Ayatollah Lahuti said in a speech that, with the exception of the imam, Dr Shariati is the founder of the revolutionary culture of Iran.

While criticizing those who are trying to block the path of Shariati, he also berated the lack of enough publicity by Esfahan radio-television to advertise Shariati week saying: From prison statistics we got from the time of the deposed shah, we learned that 97% of the political prisoners adhered to the ideas of Shariati, read his books, and followed his line in prison. Also, 30% of the nonreligious prisoners were under the influence of his ideas and took up his struggle.

KHALKHALI GROUP, GENDARMERIE FIND OPIUM CACHE

WA011449 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 19 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] A spokesman of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran has announced that gendarmerie officials of the Province of Mazandaran, in cooperation with a strike group of Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali, have succeeded in discovering 490 kilograms of opium in the possession of a person named Abdol Rahman Qajuqi, whom they arrested.

The gendarmerie spokesman added that this opium was found within 3 kilometers of the guard post at Galaleh.

Furthermore, officials of the Lorestan area have succeeded in discovering 11 kilograms of opium, 11 kilograms of opium sap, 12 weapons and 129 cartridges.

ESHRAQI SCORES MATERIALIST THOUGHTS, ASKS PRESS FOR POSITIVE MOOD

WA011744 Tehran TIMES in English 12 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--Ayatollah Shahabeddin Eshraqi, speaking to the editorial staff of the Farsi daily Friday afternoon, said that the burden and responsibility of directing and taking forward the moral and spiritual attainments of the Islamic Revolution fell on the shoulders of journalists.

Eshraqi said that comparisons of what life was like under the previous regime to what it is now were inevitable but emphasized that material wants should not take precedence over spiritual values. "While the country enjoys independence can we simply think of how rice has become more expensive, or that cinemas were more joyful under the shah regime?" he asked. It was impossible to abandon truly humanitarian and spiritual values of mere material ones, he added.

He said the revolution did not merely mean that the shah had come and gone, that after that the imam came and then the Revolution Council, and still later ministers who had come and gone. All these were impermanent, but more permanent was the life of the nation which must be made eternal and for this there must be a true moral and spiritual transformation, Eshraqi said. He stressed that it would be the responsibility of journalists to create this mood among people in the nation.

Commending the BAMDAD newspaper he said that he was happy with their presentation of events in the country. He said that to the extent that he had read the newspaper, it was made to conform to reality.

He said he hoped that Iran would grow into a free independent country in the future but warned that there were selfish persons who were placing obstacles in the way of such an attainment. However, with the willpower of the imam and the willpower of President Bani-Sadr he had hopes that the country will in the end reach perfection.

BEHESHTI-BANI-SADR POWER STRUGGLE REACHING CLIMAX

WA021754 Paris ARAB REPORT & MEMO in English 16 Jun 80 pp 7-8

[Text]--The battle for power between President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti and the religious fundamentalists of the Islamic Republican Party [IRP] appears to be approaching its climax. The immediate issue is the choice of a prime minister. But behind this choice is the question of whether the IRP, as the largest single party in the new Majles (parliament), is to impose its dominance over Iran by stripping Mr Bani-Sadr of effective power. Ayatollah Beheshti has stated that he wants Minister of Transport Ali Kalantari as premier and contends that he, and not Mr Bani-Sadr, should be the country's chief executive. Ayatollah Beheshti has been manoeuvering to deprive the office of head of state of real power ever since the failure of his own bid for presidency.

Mr Bani-Sadr's original choice for the premiership was reported to be Adm Ahmed Madani, the former head of the navy, who declined the post. His second choice is understood to be Hassan Habibi, a member of the Islamic Revolution Council who was an unsuccessful presidential candidate.

Both sides have been flailing away at each other in the press. ISLAMIC REPUBLIC, the IRP's daily newspaper, accused Mr Bani-Sadr of "hooliganism." The president riposted in an interview with our sister publication AN-NAHAR that there was a faction inside the IRP "which seeks to dominate and take advantage of existing conditions." He also complained that he was forced to spend half of his time asking; "why was this or that person kidnapped and under what law?"

Whether the IRP can impose its will remains to be seen. Although it claims the allegiance of 130 of the 236 members of the Majles elected so far, only 85 actually belong to the party. The remainder were linked to the IRP during the elections for the Majles but it is not known how far their loyalty to it goes. ISLAMIC REPUBLIC last week ordered the Majles to blackball any candidate for the premiership "who has studied in the West."

Unlike Mr Bani-Sadr, who has been unable to organise a power base for himself outside the office of the presidency, Ayatollah Beheshti can summon up street mobs of hezbolahi (the "party of God") if he feels this is necessary. The hezbolahi have been used in the past to shut down publications hostile to the clergy and to do battle with university students.

So serious has the political in-fighting become that Ayatollah Khomeyni last week raised a cry of alarm. Factional strife was tearing the country apart and not all of the dangers to Iran came from abroad, he told a delegation of provincial governors. "We ourselves will get at each other's throats and destroy ourselves," the ayatollah said. "If each of us opposes each other in every place...from Tehran to the frontiers, it will be a country in anarchy which needs a guardian--and then a guardian will be determined for us, be it the U.S. or Russia."

It is Ayatollah Khomeyni's insistence that Iran must be ruled by an Islamic consensus rather than by a majority which must bear much of the onus for the deepening divisions within the body politic. The lack of a consensus--and personal rivalries and animosities ensure that there is none--means that executive action at the top is blocked. Mr Bani-Sadr has been gaining a reputation for dithering (he is popularly referred to as "Bani-Harf"--"son of talk"), but his repeated back-tracking on decisions has been due in large part to the efforts to undercut him by the clerical diehards and their close proximity to Ayatollah Khomeyni's ear.

This is particularly true where dealings with Iran's minority communities are concerned. Mr. Bani-Sadr accepted the six-point autonomy demands of the rebellious Kurds as the basis for a cease-fire. Ayatollah Khomeyni torpedoed this move when he described the Sunni Muslim Kurds as khofar (infiedels) and ordered the war against them to be pressed home.

The in-fighting, as this newsletter has reported in the past, bears heavily on Iran's erratic relations with the rest of the world. Mr Bani-Sadr conceded that this was so in his interview last week with AN-NAHAR. "Therefore, we cannot say that Iran has actually had a foreign policy that can be criticised," he declared. Iran must achieve internal stability before it could develop clear-cut policies for its dealings with the Arabs, the Islamic world and the nonaligned nations, Mr Bani-Sadr said.

In another interview, the Iranian president threw revealing light on his country's system of revolutionary justice. He told the Tehran daily ETTELA'AT that there were many "obstacles" if the Majles decided to bring the American Embassy hostages to trial. "If the trial of the hostages is held like the trails of the agents of the former regime, it is known what it will lead to," he said. If the hostages were tried in open court and permitted defence lawyers, Mr Bani-Sadr added, Iranian justice would be accused of favouring foreigners. Moreover, he noted, "if the hostages are tried and some of them are found not to be spies, then we would be faced with the question as to why they were kept for seven months."

BANDAR 'ABBAS GETTING BIG NEW PORT COMPLEX

WA021752 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 26 Jun 80 p 10

[Text] Ali Mahmudi, deputy of the Ministry of Roads and Transport, and the operations manager of the organization of ports and shipping, together with a ten-man committee, have arrived in Bandar 'Abbas to inspect the accomplishments and study the problems of the new port complex there.

On this trip, the operations manager of the organization of ports and transport ordered 60 million rials left over from the price of tracts of land, houses, and palm groves located in the area of this new complex to be paid to about 100 owners. Thus, about 170 million rials requested by the owners of these tracts which were bought for the new project of Bandar 'Abbas have been paid to about 1600 [figure as published] such owners.

On the other hand, the operations manager of the organization of ports and transport has arrived in Bandar 'Abbas to remove obstacles in the path of completing the plan for the new complex of Bandar 'Abbas and has met and held talks with Professor Corbi, head of the Italian consortium which is carrying out this great plan. It was agreed to take measures to complete this big project, which will cost about 50 billion rials, as soon as possible.